DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865. { NUMBER 135.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

State and Local News.

Maj. H. R. Hooper formerly of the 1st Missouri Regiment of Confederate cavalry—retired on account of wounds—has been assigned to duty, with office in this city, as Chief Quartermaster of the District of North Carolina, *vice* Maj. W. W. Pierce, removed.

This is an excellent appointment. Major Hooper has established a high character for probity and for business qualifications. The day has gone by, when complaints can be made of the appointment of officers from other States, to positions in North Carolina. Formerly there was some justice in such complaint; but now, North Carolinians are assigned to posts in other States, and the policy of the government is to assign officers away from their homes. The policy is a good one.

OUR RALEIGH EXCHANGES.—Why do they not reach us regularly? We have only received one *Conservative* this week. The *Confederate* and the *Conservative* are very irregular, whereas, the *Standard* and *Progress* rarely ever fail. The Charlotte *Bulletin* also, comes up missing too often. If this state of affairs last, we will have to complain.—*Sal. Watchman.*

The *Confederate* is mailed regularly; and we feel sure the non-receipt of the paper is not the fault of the employees in this office. Especial care is taken in the mailing department, and, only once or twice, in as many months, have we failed to send to the office, the night previous,—in time to save the western mail,—the packages containing the morning paper.

Our subscribers occasionally complain also. We intend to have the matter thoroughly sifted, and, if possible, ascertain who is to blame. It is our belief that some rascal, occupying a "bomb-proof" position, and actuated by opposition to us and our principles, is maliciously trying to do this paper injury.

Advertising.

The particular attention of business men is called to the fact that there is no better advertising medium than the *Confederate*. It has a daily circulation *second to none in the State*, as its subscription books will show; and which, we invite all who doubt the fact—to call and examine, for themselves. Its circulation is not exclusive in any one locality—it circulates throughout the State—and go to what office you will, there you will find the *Confederate* daily delivered to its subscribers.

If advertisers wish their advertising to be generally read, and to receive a fair return for the expense thereby incurred, they will consult their own interests by patronizing the *Confederate*.

The Doctors say there is an unusual amount of sickness, just now, in this vicinity—mostly among children—Pneumonia, Dyptheria and Measles are the prevailing complaints, the two first-named induced doubtless by the variable weather of the past few weeks. We hear, however, of very few deaths; an evidnnce of the skill of our physicians, or the mildness of disease. Which?

North Carolina has been added, by the Yankee War Department, to Gen. Sherman's command.

The Goodrum Hotel, in Marion, McDowell county, was burned down a few days ago.

OFF AGAIN.—The City Battalion is again called to arms and ordered off.

The Weather is fair, and very cold.

FIRE IN ASHEVILLE.—The Court House of Buncombe County, at Ashville was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult.

The *News* says:—The books and papers of the Register's Office were nearly all saved. The Trial and Execution Deckets of the Superior Court were saved, almost everything else consumed. From the Office of the County Court Clerk some of the books were saved, but almost everything else destroyed. One of the rooms was occupied as a Post Office, where all was destroyed, mail matter, mail bags, office furniture, &c. Another room was occupied as a Mayor's office, and all the contents consumed.

On the 31st ult., the stable of Col. Pulliam was also destroyed. The horses were saved.

The fire were thought to be the work of the incendiarys.

FROM WILMINGTON.

The enemy seem to have been amusing themselves this forenoon by way of wasting their ammunition. It is not known precisely where the heavy reports of cannon come from, but it is generally believed they proceeded from the fleet outside, shelling Hoke's lines. Merely to annoy his troops.

It is reported that the enemy have succeeded in getting two monitors inside the bar—one is believed to be the Montauk. They lay about three miles below, and out of range of, Fort Anderson. A number of wooden boats are also in the river above Fort Fisher.

The enemy have a garrison at Smithville of about four hundred men.—*Wil. Journal.*

FROM KINSTON.

We received no further news, on yesterday, concerning the contemplated advance on Kinston and Goldsboro.

We learn that Major Stringfellow, of Virginia, formerly on the Staff of Gen. Sam. Jones, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of Lieutenant General Holmes; vice-John W. Hinsdale promoted to the Colonelcy of the 8d Regiment Reserves.—*Conservative.*

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—I shall not say of Mr. Hanes' speech, what he says Fox said of the King's speech, that "there is not a single fact set forth in his majesty's speech which is not a falsehood"—but, I will says, that as it is understood, that Mr. Hanes carefully wrote or had written this as the elaborate pronunciamento for reconstruction, and had the same *read "ore rotundo"* by the clerk of the House; that it is extraordinary how many things are stated as facts, which are either not true at all, or not true in the extent, and with the want of gratification, with which they are dogmatically asserted. Some license is usually extended to the prestidial performances of bibulous writers; but for the carefully written thesis of the country pedagogue, nothing is to be extenuated on score of want of time. The mountain has long been in labor—"*gemens multa*"—and if the "*mus ridiculus*" is the product, it has not been for want of the time of gestation sufficient for men of elephantine progeny.

First, the ambitious "statesman," gives us a new constitutional history of the United States; and aspiring to be original for the once, he informs us—"That three seperate and distinct theories have been contended for by *three great political parties*—each numbering among its numbers, many eminent statesmen. I shall designate such of these theories by the names of the great statesmen who were regarded, severally, as the founders of their political school"—*ie* the *Hamiltonian*, the *Jeffersonian*, and the *Madisonian*. Now, former writers upon the formation of parties, and the theories of the constitution, have known only two parties as existing in the United States in 1798 and 99, and years preceeding, viz: the Federal and the Republican party—of which latter party Jefferson and Madison were distinguished leaders, always cordially co operating and never more so than when Jefferson drafted the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, and Madison drafted the Virginia resolutions of 1799—the latter done by and with the advice, and at the instance of Jefferson, as their correspondence, long since published, shews. But this original statesman has discovered three parties, each struggling for his theory—a triangular duel like midshipman Easy's—between Hamilton, Jefferson and Madison. Madison was not only a cordial supporter of Jefferson for the Presidency, but an active and confidential co-laborer before and after the election of the former—his Secretary of State—and no such party division took place between their friends—as Mr Hanes imagines.

So we take nothing by Mr. Hanes' liberality, in first building a high wall or partition between the Jeffersonian and Madisonian theory, and then magnanimously waiving all benefit from it, in the excess of his generosity. Then, between the Hamiltonian and the Jeffersonian or Madisonian theory, Mr. Hanes grandly and with the conscious pride of a man who was well known to have done "the State some service" as an *expounder* of the Constitution," says—"I imagine my opinions are already well known" on the question as to who was right—Hamilton or Jefferson or Madison.

It may be, his opinions are *sufficiently* well known for all useful purposes, and it certainly was a royal magnanimity in Mr. Hanes, not to kick the dead lions of Republicanism—Jefferson and Madison—out of tenderness to those who still think they know something of the true nature of the Constitution.

But Mr. Hanes' originality does not stop here. Hear, aye, hear him, as to the course of the present war—that "vexed question."

"To establish the correctness of this (the Jeffersonian) theory, far more than anything else, in my opinion, the Southern States withdrew from the Federal Union, and laid the foundation of the Confederate Constitution upon the right of secession as a corner stone;" and this (he says) "I imagine no member will have the hardihood to deny." This is narrowing the issue extremely; and putting a very "fine point upon it." But "*such is genius!*" And do not the *Standard* vouch for this speech as "*statesmandike?*" And *per contra*, by similar logic, those who, like Mr. Hanes, in May 1861, were for "revolution"—bloody and retributive—were not for doing so simple a thing as merely defend themselves against an just assault, or to resist any real and material, wrongful aggression; but for vindicating an abstract idea, to-wit: To demonstrate the right of revolution.

Then follows his argument to show that, inasmuch, as the States have the right to withdraw from the Confederate States Government, they have the right to make peace, *non obstante*, the Confederate States. And, if they have the right to do it, that they ought to do it, of course. What is the utility of a right, unless it is exercised? So, our sapient political Sangrado, coming to his dropsical patient, which he says is suffering from too much water on the chest, drenches him with water to the chin, as the only chance of cure. The patient is suffering from an attack of secession, says Dr. Hanes, and the only hope is, to secede again—by North Carolina calling a Convention, in virtue of her State sovereignty. That is, instead of a great war between the mighty armies of contending Confederate States, upon the distant border, with still many a smiling landscape, fertile farm, and happy homestead, untouched by its desolation in the land-locked interior, he would give us war in every State—in every county—in every hamlet; war to the palace and war to the cottage; a neighborhood warfare, where all the bitterness of personal hatred and bickering would serve each arm, and a sense of individual wrongs and outrage would, day by day, inaugurate a newer and more relentless fury which would spare neither property, nor age, nor sex, in its indiscriminate distinction. It needs no fancy to portray the dark outlines of that storm which such Charlatans would invoke. What has been, will be. History will be re-enacted. What the tories of North Carolina effected, in the blind struggle against independence in the revolutionary war, will again be the fates of this miserable people, if they give themselves up into the hands of such "blind leaders" as Hanes and Dick, to be dragged tail foremost, as the Cuttle by Cusus, into that outward pit of darkness.

Do the peace mongers of the N. C. Legislature suppose that they are the men to compose and settle this grand continental war? That the sing song lullaby of a Dick, or the pretentious ignorance of a Hanes, can, like a Canute, command the ocean that now rages, to "be still," at their bidding. Do they not know that there are many privates in Lee's army as much their superiors, in every quality of intellect, as of patriotism? Has their course been such in the present war that they can claim the confidence of the army, or of the patriotic men at home? Men who have shirked ingloriously every hardship and every danger—both themselves and their friends—by their disgraceful acts of nepotism, in creating thousands of officers, as bomb proofs.—Why should they whine and cry, "like a sick girl," over dangers they fear to dare, and hardships that others have suffered without kindly aid from them!

It is very fit and proper that such men should take a back seat when the great topics of peace and war, are considered. When was Hanes, pious and overrighteous, opposition to all war and bloodshed—when in the Legislature, in May, 1861, he voted for the Convention, the military bill and all the war measures even before we seceded; and applauded Gov. Ellis to the very echo, for his seizure of the forts, and his patriotic answer to Cameron's call for troops?

Where was the classic Dick's, well conned scraps from Xenophon when, on the 20th, of May; he voted for the ordinance of secession, and the energetic war measures that followed it?

Let those who, like "whipped spaniels," crouch under, the rod, and feign would kiss the hand that scourges them, follow such leaders, but Southern *men* should be made of "sterner stuff."

And what a model negotiator would Mr. Hanes make. He first tells "our brethren"—the enemy—"that we have our whole white male population in the field." So much for his accuracy as to *facts*. To this has exhausted our "fighting population"—meaning thereby, those who are willing to fight—(Mr. Hanes and the number of State officers under his wing not included)—our army in the West is "almost annihilated." We have but "one army left." Where is Hardee's? Bragg's? Kirby Smith's? Hood's? &c., &c. Does this reminds any one of the "King's speech?" And, we cant, feed the army. We can find no help at home or abroad. "What then, shall the States do? *Make peace immediately*, and *demand* our rights under the Constitution of our fathers."

Fall on your knees, ye croakers, and follow your holy confessor—meek Mr. Hanes.—"Father Abraham, we have sinned past forgiveness, and are unworthy to kiss the sole of that sacred foot, which, in the beginning of thy benignant reign, thou did "set down" upon our necks But, spare and forgive us for many great sins and iniquities." All this follows, as of a piece, with Mr. Hanes' speech; but that "demand for our rights" seems so malapropos, and out of place, like the raving of delirium, more, than, the words of sober reason. And with it, follows his lame and impotent plea for reconstruction—called by him reconciliation—ashamed of the name, but not ashamed of the substance.

And into that limbo of "moral treason," I will not follow him, as it needs no answer.

From the United States.

THE APPROACHING DRAFT IN NEW YORK—THE PEOPLE EXCITED—APPREHENSION OF ANOTHER RIOT.

There is another draft excitement in the city of New York. It appears that under Lincoln's last call for recruits, the quota demanded of New York is 4 433 men, which was afterwards increased to 21,019. The "Board of Supervisors" sent one of their number to Washington to protest against the "injustice" of this action, but the authorities were inexorable, and so the Board, after the return of their commissioner, held another meeting for further consultation in regard to the impending draft. The statements and speeches of the Surpervisors are published in full in the New York papers.

Supervisor Orison Blunt, in the course of his remarks, said:

"After the deficiency of 4,433 men was announced, positive assurances were given that no material change would be made in the demand, and yet, notwithstanding this assurance, after a month's delay, and within twenty (20) days of the time announced for the draft, a further demand for seventeen thousand (17,000) men is made upon us. The twenty-one thousand and nineteen (21,019) men which it is now claimed we are deficient must, under the President's last call, *be furnished by the 15th of February*. Adding this number to the demand under previous calls it makes 70,527 men, called from this county in about twenty months, under calls from the whole United States for 1,800 000 men, being an average demand from this county of about 4 000 men per month, or about 130 men per day. These are startling figures. Neither the authorities nor the people of this county have as yet comprehended the enormity of the demands made upon them, nor the tremendous work achieved hitherto in satisfying these demands."

Supervisor Stewart said:

"This last demand is, indeed, overwhelming. While we might raise three or four thousand men, although I had grave doubts whether we could raise three thousand by paying three hundred dollars bounty, I am certain that we could not raise twenty-one thousand men in fifteen days by the payment of any bounty, no matter how large. It is no use for us to talk about raising this number of men, or attempting to do anything until in the first place we have the authority from the Legislature to raise the money, and when we have got authority from the Legislature to raise it, we have got to induce our capitalists to give us the money. Then we are ready to go to work. If that cannot be accomplished I think we might just as well stop at once and let the draft take place. The evil consequences of a draft I can very well foresee. The men which will be furnished to the government will be our best class of citizens. They will be, not those who can pack up their little bundle and skedaddle into some other State, but they will be our thrifty, well-to-do middle classes, who have got something to keep them here."

Supervisor Tweed made a speech. We quote a few passages:

"Every man remembers that the city of New York was laid waste for three or four or five day last July. I look upon what is past and judge as to what may happen again. I hope if this draft is proceeded with it may be done quietly, *but I see frownings in the sky;* I hear rumblings among the people. Let every man in New York visit the people, and who does he find the most determined resolute and anxious that New York shall have fairness. It is among the female population of our community—the children and women—they are more awake to the importance of the draft than any other class. You take the mother who has lost a son in this war—and the majority of families have either lost a son or a brother, or some one intimately connected with them—they are keenly alive to the effect of a draft, to the taking away from them unjustly even of one member of their family in addition to those who have gone before.

Now although we may all sit here and talk and think that there will be no trouble, that things will pass smoothly and quietly, yet, I tell you, we must all dread the consequences. What would be the effect of a riot in New York? It would be more disastrous to the armies of the Union than losing 50,000 men. It would give new impetus to the rebellion; capitalists abroad would say at once, "Here's the great commercial metropolis of what is called the Union roused up in riot against what they deem to be an act of injustice committed by the general government."

I dislike, and do not mean, in anything I have said, to utter a threat of any kind. No man in the community would more dislike to see anything but obedience to the legitimate authority than I, but I tell you, gentlemen, the times are precarious. I tell you that every family in New York, suffering over the loss of a near relative or dear friend at the war, if you place a burden double and treble that which is placed upon any other portion of the community, I tell you there is an opportunity for trouble which I exceedingly dislike to see.

Supervisor Purdy said:

"Within fifteen days, if the government is sincere, the draft is to take place under the enormously excessive enrolment which has been imposed upon us. Can we foretell the consequences? Gentlemen do not seem to feel the necessity of action. My association is with those who produce wealth with their hands, and they express a determination with regard to the draft which, I fear, cannot be allayed. If gentlemen think that in anticipating difficulty I am more nervous and fearful than I need be, let them take a walk up in the eastern part of the city; let them commence with the soldiers' wives now applying for relief, and I saw a great many of them on Saturday, and they will hear what I heard—a fixed determination among the women which never was equalled before. And if men are forced out against their will, will they fight? No, sir. Therefore I say by all means we should avoid this draft.

A little boy being sent to a neighbor's to borrow some tea delivered the following message: "Mother wants to borry a little of your tea, and when she gets some she'll pay you; if she had it now she'd pay you now."

18 DOZ. FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALF SKINS, AT
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
feb 10-d2t Com. Merchants.

10 BOXES TIN PLATE,
BY
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
feb 10-d2t Com. Merchants.

SPLENDID BEAVER CLOTH,
FOR MAKING OVERCOATS.
—ALSO—
Fine English Cassimeres.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
feb 10 d2t Com. Merchants.

OIL FOR SALE.
20 Bbls. Tanners Oil,
10 " Cotton Seed Oil,
5 " Linseed Oil.
Apply to W. R. MILLER,
Neuse Oil Mills,
feb 10-d3t Raleigh, N. C.
Conservative and Progress copy.

FOR RENT.
Two very nice rooms, suitable for a small family, or for bed-rooms, can be had immediately by addressing BOX 1.3, City P. O.
feb 10-d2t

ATTENTION LADIES!
3 Doz. (25 and 30 Hoops) Steel Spring Skirts,
India Mull Muslins,
Book Muslins.
Plaid (checked) Muslins,
18 Gross No. 1 Lead Pencils,
Fine Flax Thread,
On Consignment and for sale,
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
feb 10-d2t Com. Merchants.

FOR SALE.
5 Barrels good Sugar,
300 Pounds Tallow,
30 Good beef Hides.
—ALSO—
A splendid Black Hawk Horse, four years old, of superior style, and speed. Warrented to trot a mile in three minutes; well broke; color, dark bay, good size. Price $5000.
J. R. MOORE,
feb 8-d5t. Gaston, N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.
I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Goverment, viz:
1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.
2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.
3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company; insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.
4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.
5th. The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.
All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment
RUFUS H. PAGE,
jan 28-dt13feb. Collector for Wake County.
Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times.

FOR SALE.
A Seven Octave Piano, of good tone and in tune. Rosewood case handsomely carved. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman.
jan 30-d4f.

LOST.
On the night of the 4th inst., my NOTE BOOK with several valuable papers, among which was some Surgeon Certificate's of my disability. The papers cannot be of any use to any one but myself. I will pay a liberal reward to the finder for leaving them at the Confederate office or dropping them in the Post Office.
feb 7-d3t. JAMES A. HENDERSON.

FOR RENT.
In Wake Forest, until the 20th October next, a nicely furnished residence, containing nine rooms, with necessary outhouses. A fine well of water is on the premises, also a large orchard, grapery and a garden of three acres. The place is about 16 miles from Raleigh, on the R. & G. R. R.
Possession given immediately. Apply to
GRAHAM DAVES,
feb 7 d2t* Raleigh, N. C.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
I will sell, for cash, the Plantation on which I now live, one mile south of Greensboro', N. C., containing one hundred and eighty acres, one hundred of which is heavily timbered, the remaining eighty is in cultivation—fifteen in grass, forty planted in winter oats, and twenty-five acres remaining for corn, partly broke.
The plantation contains a good two-story dwelling with four rooms, with kitchen attached. Also two negro houses, good meat-houses, granaries, a well of first-rate water in the yard a two story barn, a snug school-room, a house for a tenant, on the south part, with a beautiful grove, and a never-failing stream of beautiful water running through the plantation, with a good mill site near the residence. HENRY S. CLARK.
feb 8-d5t* Greensboro', N. C.

TEACHER WANTED.
A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address
DR. R. E. WILLIAMS,
Warrenton, N. C.
Or, W. T. ALSTON,
jan 21-d2w* Yarboro' House, Raleigh.

FOR SALE OR RENT,
IN GREENSBORO', N. C.
A House with three rooms above and three below, with fire places in each, situated near the depot on a lot of four or five acres, with all necessary out buildings. Possession given whenever required. It is the lot on which I live.
feb 3 d5t D. C. MEBANE, M. D.

SOMETHING NEW
IN
ENFIELD, N. C.
AN AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE!
I will also buy on commission, for persons wishing me to make purchases for them.
GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL.
REFER TO
M. A. Bledsoe, and Samuel H. Young, Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. H. Joyner, and Col. D. B. Bell, Enfield, N. C.
feb 4-d4t*

FOR RENT.
Comfortable accommodations for a small family, with garden and other privileges, in a quiet and pleasant part of the city.
Address Box 329, City P. O
feb 3d3t

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!
Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.
For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-d tf.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND November 28 1865.
THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866. G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13 taw2m Secretary of Trnasury.

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN
CASWELL COUNTY.
On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.
On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.
Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NEGROES FOR SALE.
Having qualified as executor of the will of C. W. Symthe, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons idebted to the estate, to make payment, and all persons having caims against the Estate must present them or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. We will be in Lexington during the terms of the February and May courts.
We will sell at the Court House, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, two likely negro girls aged 8 and 10 years, payment to be made in Confederate Money.
E. R. HARRIS,
jan 28-d12t. A. J. SEAGLE, Executors.

SELECT SCHOOL.
At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2 dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.
ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.
JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN
WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
REFER TO
A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d8m*

$2000 REWARD.
LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked,
A. P. C. BRYAN,
jan 18-dtf Agent Southern Express Company.

GRINDSTONES! GRINDSTONES!!
We keep constantly on hand for sale a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRINDSTONES, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
jan 26-d6t. North State Iron and Brass Works.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.
Price of No. II, $12 50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!
The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.
All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.
FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.
ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.
We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.
With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick, sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.
Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-dtf

IRON! IRON!
The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
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A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 306 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
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Daily Confederate.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months.	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
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Advertising per square,	5

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE

The policy of the enemy, and his manifest purpose, are, to press us hard as possible within a short period of time. He anticipates European complications; but thinks he can suppress the rebellion in time to meet them. Unhappily, Congress, which met in November last, has delayed all useful action so long, as to give the enemy a decided advantage—and the Legislature of this State, seemingly intentionally, has, as far as depended on it, put North Carolina at his mercy. To carry out his scheme, the enemy has withdrawn a large portion of Thomas' army; has with them reinforced Grant and Sherman; and while the former is endeavoring to chain Gen. Lee to Petersburg and Richmond, the latter is presumptuously advancing through the heart of South Carolina.

The force sent to the capture of Fort Fisher, is still in front of our lines below Wilmington, and his gunboats are in the Cape Fear river.

A day or two since, we heard of the arrival of troops at Morehead city, and subsequently of their removal around to Wilmington. But yesterday, the *State Journal*, and the letter of our Kinston Correspondent, informs us that this force is at Newbern; that they are constructing the railroad towards Kinston; and have engines ready for use upon it. If this be so—they contemplate an advance into the interior of the State.

The Legislature has destroyed the efficiency of any *Home Guard*; and the defence of the State is dependent entirely upon the prompt action of Congress. The bill authorizing the employment of negroes, between the ages of 18 and 40, has passed, as we understand, both houses of Congress. Let the policy of Gen. Lee be carried out. Let the negroes, either by volunteering or conscription, be received into the army; let authority be given to employ them as soldiers, upon suitable inducements—such as will attract their confidence and gratify their wishes—the condition on their part being fidelity—and we shall soon have a force of excellent soldiers, sufficient to cope with the enemy.

The question now is, whether *we* shall use the negro to fight on our side, for his home and our home; or, whether the enemy shall employ him against us. The non-slave holding portions of the State insist that, as the war involves the question of negro property, that his owners shall not withold this property from the military service.

The owners of negroes in this struggle for liberty and country, have no disposition to avoid any sacrifices which may be necessary to maintain the cause. Slave holders prefer to surrender such negroes as may be useful to the service, for the sake of independence. Now, that the United States has amended the Federal constitution so as to abolish slavery—and the slave-holders know that as the enemy penetrates the country he will take their slaves, and convert them into federal soldiers—they have no interest to keep them out of the service.

The soldiers say that the war is for home, country, and all we hold dear—for the negro's home, as well as their home—for the interests of the negro, as well as their interests; that the negro is a man with the feelings, emotions, and capacities of a human being; and, that there is no reason why the negro should not fight for his home, family, and interests.

The negroes say:—We love our homes; we do not wish to be dragged away from them; we know the Yankees to be our enemies; and the foreigners whom they employ to be the worst foes we have. We have seen this in the constant abuses and slaughter of people of our color, in the northern cities.—We know how they are left to starve there; and how they are refused employment to keep them alive. We know, too, that our condition has been generally happy; that the Southern white man understands and better appreciates our character, and our wants.—We have more confidence in what our own *home* people tell us, than we have in strangers. If the government wants us as soldiers, and will reward us with freedom for our fidelity—will clothe and feed us well, and give us, and our families, a home in our own range—we know how to fight—we are not afraid to fight—and we will be faithful in fighting; and for the truth of our courage, we point to the many thousands of negroes who have been with the army through the war, who are often in the most exposed position on the battlefield, and neither flinch nor desert.

And General Lee says:—He has observed the negro in camp and battle; he has studied his character; he doubts not either his courage or his good faith; he can discipline and drill him into a good soldier, and he can use him efficiently in the defence of the country.

And all the evidences concur, that our enemies are dreading that we will employ the negro, and wondering that we have not done it.

We understand that one of the mail agents on the North Carolina railroad has sent us word that "he'd be d—d if he will receive the *Confederate* papers any more, to be mailed at the cars."

It is very frequently that the dailies of this city are not out in time to be mailed at the post office, because the telegraphic news reaches us late; and the desire of all the journals is to get in the despatches before going to press, for the sake of the public. When it is too late to mail the bag at the Post office, they are sent to the depot, when the mail agent has no more labor in receiving them—unless it gives him a small addition to his distribution on the road.

We are not surprised at the threatened refusal of this mail agent. It is very common, as soon as these "bomb proof" men get safe in by the favor of the administration that they commence to make war on every thing that supports the government. We ask no favor of the agent who threatens us, except that he will give us his name. He will not damage us, but the public; and we are quite sure that the department will, if necessary, give orders to mail agents to favor all daily, or other journals, who are endeavoring industriously to serve the public. All that this agent has to do is to refuse our mail, and we will try the question.

The government is well aware already, by more complaints than one, that favoritism to some, and neglect and injustice towards others, prevail to a great extent among mail agents.—We would not be surprised, any day, to hear of a sweeping change in this department. The intention of the government is to have every man do his duty.

At the urgent request of a large number of our readers and friends, we give almost our entire outside of this issue to the publication of Mr. Dick's great speech in the North Carolina Legislature. It will bear reading.

If any one were to read the above, without being told from what journal it was taken, (provided such person had read Mr. Dick's speech) he would at once suppose it was an extract from the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of Augusta—that being the nearest approach to a Yankee journal. But it is even worse than that. The extract is from a copy of the "*Newbern Times*;" published by the *Yankee, George Mills Joy*—one of the thieving set who are in the occupation of the property of the refugees from Newbern.

The "large number of our (his) readers and friends," at whose "urgent request," the "entire outside" of the *Newbern Times*, is given to the "publication of Mr. Dick's great speech"—are the thievish Yankee associates of George Mills Joy. It is among *them*—the Yankee invaders of his fellow citizens—men women and children—that Mr. Dick's speech is considered "GREAT." It is considered "*great*" by them, because it is against *his country* and for *them*.

A considerable portion of Mr. Dick's speech was in opposition to the employment of negroes by our Government as soldiers:—because Mr. Dick thinks they will not fight.

A large portion of the readers and friends of the Yankee Joy are nigger soldiers. *They*, and Joy with them, think Mr. Dick's speech "*great*" because the less we employ the negro the more they will be able to employ them.

We congratulate Mr. Dick on the *run* his speech is having among white and nigger Yankees in Newbern. That speech has made him *immortal*, whether his country is lost or saved—with the Yankees, if we lose all; with the present and future generations in our own land, if God blesses our cause with victory.

How the Yankee Treats the Negro.

NEGRO PRIVILEGES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The patrons of the city passenger railways in Philadelphia voted on the question—"Shall colored people ride in the cars?" The *Inquirer* of the 31st says:

The vote up to the hour of closing the trips last night was largely in favor of white persons riding inside the cars and the exclusion of the blacks. The vote on one of the lines at noon yesterday stood four thousand opposed and one hundred and sixty in favor of the question. Votes will continue to be deposited during the present week, that all may have an opportunity of depositing their vote as their feelings may dictate.

Thus the poor blacks in Philadelphia are denied even the privilege of riding in the cars, while their brethren are forced into the Yankee armies, and rushed on fortifications with bayonets behind them.

In what Southern State are negroes forbidden to ride in the cars?

THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE AND SENTINEL.—During the afternoon session of Richmond Superior Court, on the 20th, we learn from the *Constitutionalist*, that the case of Chichester vs. Morse, praying for an injunction to restrain the latter from publishing the *Chronicle and Sentinel* newspaper, and to appoint a receiver to settle up the business of the late firm of N. S. Moose & Co., was argued, the court deciding, after hearing evidence of counsel, to require Mr. Morse to show cause why the injunction should not be granted, and allowed him ten days for that purpose; the case to be then heard at Sandersville, in Washington county. E. Starnes, Esq., for the prosecutor; H. W. Hillard, Esq., for the defendant.

We do not know what ground is urged for the injunction to restrain the publication of the "*Chronicle and Sentinel*. But we do know that it has been a vile Yankee sheet, conducted by a new England Yankee; and its publication has not only encouraged the enemy, but from time to time, has placed in his possession, information to the detriment of our cause.

Enthusiasm in Defence of the Country.

ALL PARTIES CO-OPERATING.

General Conciliation and Harmony, and Devotion to the Cause.

Four grand and imposing assemblies have been held in Richmond during this week, in which the popular voice has been unanimous and enthusiastic, for the maintenance of the war, until independence is achieved.

On Monday night, the *Examiner* says: "A monster mass-meeting in the African Church"—was held. Ten thousand people gathered together—and resolutions, breathing the most earnest defiance to the foe, were passed. Governor Smith and President Davis addressed the multitude. We publish the speech of the latter to-day. It was tremendously cheered; and its sentiments are worthy its author.

On Thursday, three war meetings were held, in like numbers, and with like unanimity vigor and enthusiasm. That on Thursday night exceeded all others. Hunter, Gilmer, Baldwin, Oldham and others—men representing all political parties—were rallying the people to the common cause.

The fires are lighted. They will spread. They will burn into a bright flame of patriotism. They will consume all gloom and despondency; and light up hope and courage, throughout the land.

From South Carolina.

A dispatch appears in this morning's paper, from Charleston, which informs us that one of Sherman's columns had reached the railroad at Graham's; another was moving to strike between Graham's and Blackville, while Kilpatrick, with three brigades of cavalry, had already arrived at Blackville.—These stations are on the road between Branchville and Augusta; and, consequently, all communications by railroad with Georgia and the Gulf States are thereby cut off.—Communications are still had with Charleston, via Branchville, but will very probably be closed; as it was reported (says the Wilmington *Journal*) that Sherman was in a few miles of the road, west of Branchville, on Sunday last.

We think it likely a battle will occur very soon, in the neighborhood of Branchville.

We append below a table of stations from various points in South Carolina:

From Branchville to Charleston 62 miles.
" Branchville to Kingsville 45 miles.
" Branchville to Florence 108 miles.
" Branchville to Columbia 68 miles.
" Branchville to Augusta 75 miles.
" Branchville to Wilmington 216 miles.
" Branchville to Charlotte 174 miles.
" Charleston to Florence 102 miles.
" Wilmington to Florence 107 miles.

THE NEW FLAG.—The new Confederate flag adopted by the Senate on Saturday is as follows: The width two-thirds of its length, with the union (now used as the battle-flag) to be in width three-fifths of the width of the flag, and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the Union twice the width below it; to have the ground red and a broad blue saltier thereon, bordered with white and emblazoned with mullets or five pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States; the field to be white except the outer half from the union, which shall be a red bar extending the width of the flag.

The United States sloop-of-war San Jacinto, was lost off the Bahama Banks on the night of the 1st, in a terrible gale. The U. S. gunboat Narcissa, was blown up by a torpedo near Mobile, a few days since. Week before last, the gun boat Rattler, drifted from her moorings between Vicksburg and Natchez, and was boarded by a party of Confederate cavalry, and burned to the water's edge. On Sunday evening last, two Yankee monitors were blown up by torpedoes off Charleston. And some three or four Yankee boats were lost on Roanoke river. We are glad to see that Old Abe's navy is being rapidly reduced. The San Jacinto is the vessel which captured Mason and Slidell off the Trent.

DEATH OF GENERAL J. H. WINDER.—We regret to learn that this distinguished officer died suddenly at Florence, South Carolina, on Monday night, the 6th instant, about the time when the cars left for this place. He was probably travelling upon some public business. We have no particulars, but are inclined to believe that the General died of appeplexy.

The deceased was a native of Maryland, and an officer of the old army. When the war broke out he promptly cast his fate with the South, and adhered to her fortunes with unabated zeal and fidelity up to the time of his sudden and lamented death.

The Yankee press does not exhibit its usual cunning in the jubilation it makes over the reported intention of the Confederate Government to employ negro troops. Its rhapsodies have an artificial look. It is evident to the most superficial observer that there is nothing it so much dreads as precisely that thing which it pretends to be so glad of. If it really anticipated such advantages to the Federal cause from this measure, it would remain mute, and permit us to go ahead and make the blunder. Private accounts from Yankeedom represent that the real sentiment upon the subject is very different from that expressed in the newspapers.

The Yankees have often declared that the negro soldiers in their army fight better than their own troops. Why, then, should they be delighted with the prospect of having their best troops matched by men of their own color? They affect to suppose that they will not fight equally well on the Confederate side, but they know that stronger motives can be brought to bear on them to fight well on that side than the other. They pretend to believe that Southern white soldiers will not permit their servants to assist them in defending their lives and property from robbers, burglars and murderers. But they are only whistling to keep their courage up. They do not believe a word they say, and are trembling in their boots at the thing they pretend to laugh at.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

GENERAL HOOD.—General Hood arrived in Augusta, Georgia, on 2nd inst, and on Thursday night in response to the calls of a large assemblage of citizens he made a short speech and expressed himself hopeful and confident. He was on his way to Richmond.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

Speech of President Davis

At the great War Meeting held at the African Church, Richmond Va., on Monday evening, Feb. 6, 1865.

His Excellency, the President of the Confederate States being on the stand, was loudly called for, and went to the front. His appearance was the signal for prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. Round after round of cheers went up from all parts of the building, and every vocal energy of the vast assembly seemed taxed to its utmost in swelling the tremendous acclamations. The President meantime gracefully bowed his thanks to the different parts of the audience; and after the inspiring outburst of sympathy and enthusiam had at length subsided, he proceded to address the assembly. We pretend to no more than to give the substance of some of his remarks.

The President said that if he were there to assist in celebrating some great and decisive victory to our arms, or in hailing the establishment of peace, he should have been most happy. But, in times like those which are now upon us—when dangers confront us and our path is beside the ice-shore and the breakers—to witness the manifestations of such a spirit on the part of his countrymen as was there displayed, was more than happiness—it was *estatic joy!* He had always looked with pride upon his countrymen. He had rejoiced in their patriotism and their courage. But he was prouder still when he contemplated the fortitude which plucks flowers from reverses, and beats high with hope in the presence of fresh calls upon its courage and endurance.

The President said that it was meet that the spirit which inspired this meeting, should find its first utterance in Richmond. Here every day were heard the cannons of the enemy. Innumerable hillocks in the neighboring cemeteries, tell of the brave men from every State in the Confederacy who have given their lives for their country. On one of the hills of this city stands that sacred building, in which Patrick Henry and his compatriots, pledged life for liberty. Here, too, was the capitol of the Confederacy, and of that proud old State, which had been truly termed the "mother of statesmen." It the spirit which has been indicated shall meet with a general response, and prove to be the universal sentiment of the land, of which he did not doubt, then, indeed, would he feel that we were on the very verge of success. [Loud cheers.] We should not again be insulted by such terms of peace as the arrogance of the enemy had lately proposed; but ere many months had elapsed, our successes would cause them to feel that when talking to us they were talking to their masters. [Great applause.]

Does any one, he inquired, who has seen the Confederate soldiers, believe they are willing to fail? If so, the suspicion is most unjust! Go to our camps; go to our guarded lines; go where our pickets hold their dangerous watch, and to the posts where our sentinels tread their weary rounds, and you will find in none of those the place for grumblings and complaints. The resolution of our soldiers exclaim with Patrick Henry, "Victory or death!" It is in the crowded mart, where these are found whose pockets are stuffed with ill gotten gains, that you find the persons who grumble and complain. [Applause.] The progress of events had, however, brought a pressure even upon these which would urge them to their duty. Their treasure is in danger, and their only security for it is in performing their duty to their country.

The time for argument, said the President is passed. The duty that remains is to stand to our arms. He had just made an effort to secure peace, as he had done several times before. He had made it in the cause of humanity and the country. At the very organization of our Government, in Mongomery, his first care was to send Commissioners to Washington.—They were rejected. At a latter period, he had requested the second officer under the Government (Vice President Stephens,) to seek a conference; the avowed object being to make arrangements for the proper treatment and exchange of prisoners, but in addition to, and behind that, it was the object to institute, if possible, negotiations for peace. But our Vice President was refused an audience; not even allowed to approach the throne. Since that time he had in various ways, and on every proper occasion, proclaimed the desire of this country for peace, and his own anxiety to secure it, but until now, no opening had presented itself for an advance towards negotiation. This recent opportunity he had embraced. He did it in the hope that some plan of accommodation might be agreed upon. He would be less than man if he had not felt an earnest desire, a yearning anxiety, to relieve the country from the sufferings of the war, and to send our soldiers to their homes. Anything honorable, and recognizing our independence as a basis, would have been gladly acceded to. The person did not know him who might suppose that, under any circumstances, he would consent to reconstruct the late Union.

We had now learned the terms on which the enemy are willing to accord peace. We are required to make an unconditional surrender. We are not even allowed to go back to them as we came our, but are required to take just what a conqueror may choose give the conquered.

Men proposes, but God disposes. Relying on the courage and devotion of his countrymen and reverently appealing to Heaven for its aid to our cause, the President said his confidence was firm, that God would abuse the arrogance of our enemies, and crown our exertions with triumph.

President Lincoln had, indeed, promised, that in the enforcement of his laws for the confiscation of our property and the hanging of our officers, his policy would be "liberal." [Laughter.] Beecher in a late sermon at Washington had pictured a long line of rebels on their way to the gallows; and President Lincoln's heart had, perhaps, softened at the length of the procession. The leaders whom they propose to hang are your servants, and they are not worthy to be your servents, the President said, unless they were willing to be sacrificed in your cause, even unto death.

If the power of the enemy were ten times greater, and ours ten times less than it is, there are still some rights of which they could not dispossess us; the right to maintain our personal honor, and the right to fill an honorable grave. [Loud applause.] If faithful to the end, we shall stand proud amongst the proudest of earth. Never before have any people remained so closely united, in so long a war. Never before have a country's best citizens composed its armies. Our revolutionary forefathers were not united in a concord so perfect as ours—though it is true they had less pressure upon them, the British rulers being more humane than those of our present enemies, and their generals belonging to a school that recognized the amenities of war.—History affords no parallel, the President continued, to the struggle which our country is making—to the cheerfulness with which our people have borne sacrifices, and the courage with which our armies have marched to the harvest of death. It was this magnanimous spirit which sustained him in the confidence that we should triumph in the end. We have been chastened, and may be again. Let us profit by the lesson reverses are designed to teach, that we are not to serve a friend merely because he is such, or strike an enemy when we might serve the country.

The President here said that his failing strength admonished him to close his remarks; but he yielded to loud requests to "go on." We must, he said, locks shields together and go forward to save our country, or sink together to honorable graves. [Loud applause.] He was not of those who had expected no discord and no parties, but if our disagreements result from passion we must exercise it and make the good of our country our sole aim. If we will all do our duty, we shall reap a brilliant reward. If the absentees, from our armies will return, and if the local assistance be rendered which may be really afforded, the noble Army of Northern Virginia will read General Grant a yet severer lesson that it taught him from the Rapidan to the James; while the gallant Beauregard will cause Sherman's march across Georgia to be his last.

We had, said the President, in the conduct of the enemy wherever they had gained temporary rule over our people, the signs of what they would do in case of our subjugation. Thus warned we were forewarned.—Happy in such a case would be those who had fallen in the fight—the miserable would be the survivors.

In conclusion, the President said, he had gratifying proofs of the spirit which animated the people whom he addressed. He had seen even the old men upon duty, careless alike of the piercing blast and whistling bullet; and your women have declared that they will fight the battles if you should recoil! God bless your proud spirit and manly fortitude! History will delight to dwell upon your praise!

The law, and the officers of law, could not accomplish everything; there was much that could be effected only by a sound public opinion. Public opinion must make it a shame and disgrace for a man to skulk from his duty, or to enquire not what he is *able* to do, but what the law will *make* him do! Our women must take broomsticks and drive absentees and stragglers to their duty. [Loud cheers.] We have one cause to sustain, one country to defend. He who falls on the soil of Louisiana, or sheds his blood on the soil of North Carolina or Virginia, is alike an honored martyr. The inquiry among us must be, not what service we can escape, but instead of that a generous rivalry among citizens and States which shall do *most*, and give most to the cause. [Loud applause.]

The President resumed his seat amid loud and enthusiatic cheers.

The war News.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The Richmond Dispatch, alluding to the the last movement of the enemy at Petersburg, says:

Grant's movement southwest of Petersburg turns out to have been no feint, but a serious attempt to extend his left, and plant it in closer proximity to the Southside railroad.—Up to the latest advices, he had succeeded in intrenching himself on Hatcher's run, and held that position Monday night. This is an acquisition of ground. Whether its possession is of much importance, or whether he was able to hold it yesterday, we have yet to learn.

Persons who came over on the evening train report that the fighting had been renewed yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Hatcher's run, and was still going on when the train left, at 2 o'clock, P M. As yet, we have no official intelligence on the subject.—The situation as it stood Monday night, was such as to justify the expectation that the most serious fighting had yet to come.

Brigadier-General Pegram, who, fell so nobly at the head of his men on Monday, was from Richmond. He had been in the army since the opening of the war, and had taken a distinguished part in many hard fought fields. He was a man of the most unflinching gallantry and a high order of intellect.

Among the casualties that we have as yet, heard of, are: Captain Floyd, Finnegan's brigade, and private George A. Spence, Twelfth Virginia regiment, killed; Colonel Scott, Finnegan's brigade, and Captain Young, of General McRae's staff, severely wounded.

A number of private and army wagons and teams were picked up by the enemy on the various roads, which they occupied on Sunday, between the Weldon railroad and Dinwiddie Courthouse. Several fine teams, belonging to General Bushrod Johnson's division, were captured while starting on a foraging expedition towards Weldon.

Prisoners and deserters report Grant's object to get possession of some wood land on the Vaughan road, fuel having become very scarce within his lines.

The Yankee dates from Savannah are to the 28th ultimo. They announce with great joy the "opening of the campaign on the soil of South Carolina." The dispatch says:

One portion of Major General Sherman's army moved direct from Savannah, Georgia, and the other, consisting of two corps, moved from Beaufort, South Carolina, and were both rapidly advancing against Charleston, South Carolina.

The latest intelligence from Sherman's army represents it to be at a distance of less than forty miles from Charleston. The rebels were offering resistance at every point, but were rapidly being driven from every available position for defence. Forage and subsistence were found in large quantities by our soldiers as they followed the retreating steps of the rebels.

The army commanded by Major General Foster was co-operating with the army under General Sherman, and the movements of our troops through South Carolina are but the precursor of a far more terrible and disastrous campaign to the rebels than that of their celebrated march through the heart of Georgia.

The lines of General Sherman were being gradually contracted, and it was probable that no desperate resistance would be made, or battle offered, until our forces had reached to within a few miles of Charleston, where the main body of the rebel forces would be concentrated, to make one last terrible effort to save the State from the inroads of Sherman's conquering army.

A clergyman, who was consoling a young widow upon the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that "He was one of the few. You cannot find his equal, you know." To which the sobbing fair one replied, with an almost broken heart, "I don't know, but I'll try."

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to-day says the enemy are in front of the enderstine near New Bridge, to Duncan Bridge. The main force is said to be near the Railroad; skirmishing to-day at Bermaker's Bridge. Our troops are guarding the Railroad bridge. The enemy show no disposition to force a crossing.

A despatch from Gen. Wheeler, dated 3 p. m., 8th, says: A large column of the enemy's infantry struck the Railroad at Grahams; one was moving to strike it between Graham and Blackville.

Kilpatrick is at Blackville, with three brigades.

Brigadier General Martin has removed his headquarters to Asheville; and has general superintendence of Enrolling affairs in the Mountain District.

For the Confederate.

An Isolated Instance of Patriotism.

Mr. Editor: Printers are proverbially a patriotic set of men, I mean real printers—not the pusillanimous skulkers who have sneaked into printing offices, since the war, to evade military duty—but *bona fide* printers, who followed the calling in times of peace. At the first call to arms, when our nation was invaded, a majority quit their "cases," and exchanged the "shooting-stick" of the office, for the more deadly weapons of war; and *good* printers are now hard to get.

One such left this place on yesterday, for the seat of war—John F. Miller. The commencement of hostilities found him in the west, where he volunteered, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh; but he was afterwards discharged, on account of physical disability, from sickness. He resumed his trade here, and when health was restored, he declared his determination to again become a soldier, if the country became hard pressed for men. He thought the time had come now, waved an examination by the Medical Board, and volunteered for Gen. Lee's army on yesterday.

Who will "follow suit?" G.

For the Confederate.

Tribute of Respect.

CAMP BAKER, NORTH CAROLINA, February 4th 1865.

At a called meeting of the company officers of the 1st N. C. Reserve, held for the purpose of drafting resolutions relative to the death of Lt.-Albert Sharp, Co. B. On motion, Capt. Chas. Price, of Co. A, was called to the chair, and Lt Wm. D. Pender, Co. K, was appointed Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, appointed the following gentlemen, committemen, to draft resolutions, viz: Capt T. L. Lea, Co. G, Lieut. W. F. Hargrave, Co. I, and Lieut. W. H. Gregory. Co. B, who having retired, returned and presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and approved:

WHEREAS, Omnipotent God, in his wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our friend and fellow officer, Lieut ALBERT SHARP, Company B.

Resolved That while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Divine parent, we mourn the loss of our friend, and sympathize with his parents and family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That in his death the regiment has lost one of its best officers, his company its noble and gallant commander, his associates their most beloved companion, and his country one of its most gallant defenders.

Resolved, That during eight months service he performed his duty with cheerfulness, alacrity, and with impartiality, towards his men.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Raleigh Confederate, Church Intelligencer and Fayetteville Observer, for publication, and to the family of the deceased.

CAPT. T. L. LEA, CO. G,
LT. W. F. HARGRAVE, CO. I, } Com.
LT. W. H GREGORY.
CAPT. CHAS. PRICE, *Ch'm.*
LIEUT. W. D PENDER, *Sec'y.*

DIED,

In this city, on the morning of the 8th, MOLLIE, daughter of J. D. and Martha E. Holister, aged 1 year and 6 months.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, of Consumption, at the residence of her guardian, in Mecklenburg county, Va., on the 26th of January, 1865 Miss HATTIE A. MORTON, in the bloom of youth.

'Tis said death loves a shining mark; and what a sad exemplification of the truth of this, is the melancholy event which calls forth this humble tribute of respect, and drapes in the sable robes of mourning, the hearts of so extended a circle of friends. The wheel of Time must roll on for many long years, down the dim vistas of futurity, ere these stricken hearts will cease to mourn the loss of this bright star from the social firmament; ere they cease to remember the music of that merry laugh, the overflowings of an innocent heart; and those genial smiles, the bright sunbeams that nurtered the flower of affection, in the bosoms of all who come within their influence.

"Oh! how sad to bend above
The lifeless image of a friend;
And feel that days of mortal love
Have an end."

Eminently gifted with the power of pleasing, she won the hearts of all who knew her. Endowed with genial manners, an affectionate disposition, great conversational powers, and real loveliness of character, she was fitted by nature to adorn the high sphere in which she moved. But, more than all these, she was a christian—a pious member of the Episcopal Church; and, while we deplore our loss, draw sweet comfort from the happy assurance that she has been plucked, as a lovely flower to adorn the Paradise of God. Like a bright star, she has only sunk to rest beyond the horizon of mortal vision, to rise again in the resplendent glory of immortality, in that Great Day, which no night shall follow.

To her mourning relations, the writer would tender his warmest sympathies, and, while he mingles his tears with theirs; and exhorts them to emulate her exalted virtues, point them for consolation, where her spirit bids them follow. Deep down in the solemn; silent chamber of his own soul, he feels an aching void, which none other on earth can ever fill again. A. B.

KITRELL'S SPRINGS, Feb. 7th, 1865.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

To rent, by the month or year, a good PIANO.
Apply at MRS. H. W. MILLER
feb 11-d2t*

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF OF WAKE COUNTY.

We are requested to announce Lt. E. H. RAY as a candidate for the office of County Trustee. He was severely wounded on the 20th September last in battle near Petersburg, and his disability is thought to be permanent. If elected, he will attend to the duties punctually and faithfully.

feb 11-d2t-w1t*